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AN HUMBLE

Representation  
OF THE SAD  
CONDITION  
Of many of the  
KINGS PARTY,  
Who since His  
MAJESTIES

Happy Restauration have no Relief,  
and but Languishing Hopes:

TOGETHER,  
With Proposals how some of them  
may be speedily relieved, and others assured  
thereof, within a reasonable time,

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*An Humble Representation of the sad  
Condition of many of the Kings  
Party, &c.*

**W**HAT Miseries and Persecutions we  
Royalists have suffered, for 19  
years past, None, I presume, is a  
stranger to, that could see, or hear.  
The VVar began with the Plunder of our  
Goods, and Seisure of our Rents, And it ended  
with the sale of our Estates, or, (at best) a  
Composition, which engaged us in debts, The  
Burthen whereof, where the Parties were either  
indebted before, or had Families to provide for,  
could not but be ruinous to them: Such of us, as  
had no Lands, but lived by their honest Endeavours,  
were not only thrust out of their proper  
Employments, but made incapable of any  
other, that could afford them a tollerable subsistence,  
so as, many (the most deserving of  
their Country) have been forced to part with  
their Inheritances to buy them bread, Others  
(of free and generous minds) have languished

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in tedious Imprisonments, Few, in Comparison  
of the rest, by singular Providence, and Frugali-  
ty, have preserved themselves.

With what Courage, & Constancy of Affec-  
tion, we have owned our Cause, and Party, even  
then, when, but to name them civilly, was  
Treason, and worse, (if worse could be,) VVith  
what Faith, and Perseverance we have expected  
our Kings return, VVith what invisible Com-  
forts, we have supported our feeble hopes, at  
their lowest Ebbes of outward Possibility,  
whilst all the Politicians derided us, as fond and  
credulous Persons, who, with the Purgatory of  
wise men, purchased only the Paradise of Fools;  
A kind of *Alchymists*, or *Jews*, who looked for a  
*Messiah*, that would never come; And this Con-  
fidence (grounded chiefly on our Integrity,) how  
it engaged us in attempts, which, perhaps were  
more honest, than prudent, by opposing Plots  
to Counsels, and Tumults to the best Armies,  
will not (I trust) be forgotten by English men  
in our days.

Let it not be once Objected. That our endea-  
vours were not successful: Rather, let it be Con-  
strued to our Advantage, That though our Va-  
lour was at first unfortunate, yet (through Gods  
Blessing) our cheerful patience hath at length  
ful

fulfilled our hopes, by degrees, inclining the hearts of the most obstinate to a relenting; VVherein, as our Tryals were, so our Triumphs are now the greater; For to prevail by Loyal Sufferings, is the Prerogative of true desert.

VVe joyfully, indeed, partake in the Glory of His Majesties Restitution, the Peace of our Country, the security of Lawes, & the Prospect of future Settlement is most pleasant to us: But, alas, we are still exposed to the same necessities, Nay, many of us are in worse Condition, as to livelihood, than ever, Partly by exhausting our selves with unusual Expences, That we might appear (like our selves) concerned in his Majesties welcome, & Coronation; Partly, by prosecuting honest, but fruitless, Pretences, Chiefly by the fate of Poverty, which, seldome, continues, without encreasing; And ( for Accomplishment of our Misery, ) Hope, (which, hitherto, alone, Befriended, & Supported, ) hath now forsaken us.

Were our pressures moderate, or common, we should never mention them, but wait yet further upon Providence; for we reckon our Martyrdome so honourable, and our Cause so dear, that none but extreme Exigents would be sensible on that behalf, such poverty being (we are sure) without

reproach ; Had we complied with any of the late Usurpers, otherwise than as Prisoners must comply with Gaolers, we should not have dared to look backward, nor presumed to look forward ; But Innocency, and Extremity, together, embolden, or rather compel us to utter our Complaints, where, we think, we may challenge (at least) a favourable Audience.

For, since the Cause, we so earnestly contended for, was (indeed) least of all, our own (who might easily have saved our stakes, as many others of the same persuasion did) and but in part the Kings, principally our Countries, whose Liberty, and even its Being was at stake ; It may seem a hard piece of Justice, that the price of publick Freedome (when restored) should be the Ruine (only) of such, as, with their utmost perills (chiefly) asserted it ; And the Nation will appear (at least equally with his Majesty) concerned in an Expedient, Left if the Martyrs, and Champions of their Country be, now, by it, forsaken, (they being disabled by their sufferings, and others by their ill success discouraged,) Hereafter, in the like Exigent, (which God prevent,) our Libertties should find neither Champions, nor Martyrs.

It grieves us, in all serious Companies, to meet

meet with these and the like Reflections ; How will it discourage our tender Plants of Loyalty, to be the Spectators of its Ruine ! How will it multiply Neuters, to observe noble Families extirpated, and their Estates possessed ( as many will be apt enough to collect ) by wiser men, ( viz ) such as took the strongest side ! And may not the next Generation, from such Premisses, draw this Conclusion, *He loves danger too well, that loves it for its own sake ?*

Certainly, It were too much ignorance in us to suppose, that his Majesty is able to contribute, in any proportion, to our relief ; Rather, we are sensible, that should He impoverish himself, to gratifie us, He would soon be in a Condition, neither to support us, nor himself ; Besides, we are satisfied of his kindness towards us ; But our recourse is ( properly ) to the Parliament, who, ( being equally concerned, ) can relieve us more powerfully, and with lesse exception, wherein, we doubt not of his Majesties gracious Concurrence, and Furtherance.

Wherefore, not to importune his Majesty ( who no doubt, hath a real and tender Sympathy for us ) we do, ( with much freedome, but with all submission, ) declare to our Representatives, ( as to good Englishmen. ) That,



as we, on our part, shall for publick good, as cheerfully Subscribe to the general Indemnity, & when by their wisdoms confirmed, ) as any that have Benefit thereby, so, if they, on their part, shall, ( by Confirming it, ) intercept those Remedies, which the Law, ( our great Birth-right, ) would afford us; We conceive, they Oblige themselves to study somewhat of Recompense, Least they give us subject of Complaint, That, ( in such an Oblivion, ) they did; but too well remember our Enemies, and only forget Us.

And in truth, we hope, that the people in general, whose peace is ( thereby ) Established; our friends in particular, whose honour is ( thereby ) asserted, but especially our late Adversaries, whose Interests are ( thereby ) redeemed at our Expence, will frankly approve of such moderate satisfaction to us, as the Parliament, in their wisdoms, shall think reasonable.

The rather, for that the Arrears of the late Army and Navy (though contracted, ( most of them ) in times of Usurpation) being in effect, discharged, Those of his Majesties party in Ireland, provided for, by special Allotments, in his Majesties late gracious Declaration, concerning that Kingdome; The Purchasers of Crown and



(9)  
Church Land protected by his Majesties Com-  
mission in their Favour. The Clergy, not only  
restored to their Improved Possessions, but to  
fines of twenty years growth, many private Per-  
sons rewarded with great Gifts, Offices, & Ho-  
nours; VVe only shall seem abandoned as wor-  
thy of nothing but pity from those that will  
vouchsafe it, unless our Condition may be con-  
sidered by our Country, in this Parliament.

Wherein, for their Encouragement, we  
assure them, Our Pretences are not losty, we  
sweve not to engrosse the plenty of the Nation,  
by purchasing Palaces and Parks with our De-  
benture; No, the sum of our misfortune is, That;  
in this Estate, we are not only burthensome to  
our selves and friends, but uselesse to our King  
and Country; Alas, we have too long conver-  
ted with Ruine, to conceive vast hopes; And,  
if ( upon serious scrutiny ) greater difficulties  
should appear, than we imagine, It is our  
known Fundamental to acquiesce in the Judg-  
ment of our Superiours, Only we beg, That  
our Case may be judged, to deserve some pub-  
lick Consideration; For ( however ) it will  
much enliven us, to find our selves not wholly  
despised, but that Expedients to relieve us, are,  
( at least ) debated, For which we humbly Of-  
fer these our Proposals.

B.

I. That

- I. That the greatest Services may be most rewarded, but the greatest Necessities first relieved.
- II. That his Majesty would be graciously pleased to take an Account of all his Gifts and Grants, and suspend the conferring of any more, till persons of the highest sufferings and deserts be, in some sort, Accommodated.
- III. That the sufferings, wants, and merits of Pretenders may be examined by select Committees, and certified to his Majesty, And that his Majesty would accordingly provide for their relief, by giving expresse Order for their Admittance to such Vacant Employments as they are capable of, without referring them to subordinate Officers, whereby they may be wearied with attendance, and his Majesties grace unto them frustrated.
- IV. In case Vacancies be not found competent, that then Reversions may be assured to others.
- V. That such as have plentiful Estates, Or have already Obtained any Considerable grant from the Kings bounty, may be postponed, in his Majesties, and the Parliaments Consideration.
- VI. That such as shall appear to have unworthily betrayed, or, any waies, deserted his Majesties party, may be, from thence, wholly, excluded,

That

(11)  
That deserving Tenants of Bishops, Deans VII:  
and Chapters, &c. may be, generally, and effect-  
ually recommended to the Churches favour, in  
their great plenty, to accept of moderate Fines  
from them.

That the like publick recommendation may VIII:  
be to all his Majesties chief Ministers, Officers  
and Commanders, for the employing, counte-  
nancing, and encouraging, ( by all lawful  
means, ) such as have eminently deserved, or  
suffered for his Majestie.

That for such Souldiers and Sufferers of his IX:  
Majesties party, as are Old, Maimed, without  
Callings, or Stocks to Exercise them, Provision  
may be made, according to their Conditions,  
( viz. ) For some of them, good Hospitals, the  
Founders whereof, doubtlesse ( could they  
speak out of their graves, ) would so direct;  
For others, reasonable sums, or small Annuities,  
but duly paid, That they may no more depend  
on private Almes, which many cannot find,  
and some cannot seek; This, we suppose, will  
prove rather matter of Care, than much Charge.

That the Parliament would lay some pub- X:  
lick Assessment, such as they shall think rea-  
sonable, ( Our Countries poverty being consi-  
dered, as well as ours, ) to be distributed by his

IIIV. Majesties direction, amongst the surviving Of-  
 ficers and Soldiers of his Majesties Armies, and  
 those of the late King, of blessed memory, who  
 never received any recompence of their Service,  
 Whole number being much contracted by  
 time, and other Accidents, The Bulk will not  
 prove so great, as, perhaps, it seems.

XI. That the Children of such, as have been sa-  
 crificed, Or dyed in the bed of honour, and in  
 memorable Action, for his Majesty, ( whose  
 Catalogue is easily known ) may, in due time,  
 reap the fruits of their Fathers Martyrdome,  
 And, for the present, receive some Character  
 of signal favour, from their Country, to be trans-  
 mitted to posterity, for the Encouragement of  
 them and theirs, to follow the footsteps of their  
 noble Progenitors, to stir up, in others an Emu-  
 lation of such Loyalty, and Vertue, And leave  
 the Justice of his Majesties Armies, sufficiently  
 Vindicated to future Ages.

**FINIS.**

